

# The Vermont Phoenix.

VOL. LXII.

BRATTLEBORO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

NO. 8.

## O. J. PRATT

Granite Block.

### Closing Out for Repairs.

Great Peremptory Sale of a \$50,000 Stock of Fine Dry Goods Carpets, Cloaks and Furs.

Having decided to repair and enlarge the capacity of my store the coming season, it will be necessary to close out or remove our entire stock, and to accomplish this object in the shortest possible time shall make very large and sweeping reductions of prices in all departments.

#### Dress Goods.

The assortment in this department is very largest and varied, comprising the latest novelties of the season as well as all the more staple styles in plain colors and blacks, at prices never before quoted by any house in New England.

10 p's of 20 & 25 c Dress Goods	12 1-2
15 " 28 & 30 "	19
20 " 30 & 42 "	29
25 " 0 & 55 "	33
29 " 68 & 75 "	50
17 " 95 & \$1 "	75

All other fine novelties at about one-third off regular prices. Entire stock black and fancy silks at full one-fourth off regular price. Prints, ginghams, outing flannels, and domestic cottons at manufacturer's prices. Linen damask, napkins, towels, crasses and flannels at from 10 to 20 per cent off regular prices. Ladies' wrappers, cotton and merino underwear, hosiery, gloves and fancy goods at a material reduction from former prices.

An early inspection of this entire stock will prove advantageous to you and pleasing to ourselves.

All goods marked down in plain red figures. Come early and often while the assortments are unbroken.

## O. J. PRATT.

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Representing Companies whose assets are over \$200,000,000.  
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**D. S. KETCHUM & GRAY,**  
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D. P.

## Unveiled



To the public gaze are now the greatest bargains in furniture ever offered to the people of Brattleboro. Don't take our word for it but call and see for yourselves. We have just received new designs in—

Chamber Sets,  
Desks,  
Book Cases,  
Easy Chairs.

### EMERSON & SON,

Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves  
2 & 4 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt.

HAWLEY.

#### "Last Call"

On what  
Winter Cloaks  
And Capes  
We have left.

I mean to sell out  
Everything  
This season.

N. I. HAWLEY.

## The Electric Road

Has the floor just now, but you will need a lot of Groceries before it gets here.

Trade here and save a lot of nickels to spend in rides when it comes.

M. I. MATHER,  
Western Terminus.



Received highest award at World's Fair, Chicago. Teaches bookkeeping and shorthand by an actual system of actual business practice. Y. M. C. A. gymnasium and library privileges free to all students. Superior course of evening lectures. Houses furnished with well qualified bookkeepers, stenographers and business assistants. For catalogue, address, CARROLL & GUTHRIE, Albany, N. Y.

#### Real Estate.

**FARM No. 1.**—Four miles from Main street, Brattleboro; 220 acres good strong, rich soil; cuts 60 tons of hay, abundance of fruit, good buildings, and running water at house and barn. Price, \$4000. GRIGGS & PERRY.

**FARM No. 2.**—Three miles from railroad, two miles from village; over 300 acres, nice stock farm; good new buildings; lots of fruit. Price, \$3000. GRIGGS & PERRY.

**WANTED.**—Second-hand saw mill. GRIGGS & PERRY.

**FOR SALE.**—One good work horse, cheap. GRIGGS & PERRY.

#### Who Wants It?

WHO is anxious for more cold weather this winter? Jack Frost, Esq., has had his innings, now let him rest. Why not? If Jack has disturbed your waterpipes, or if you have any plumbing to do, drop me a postal card or call. My work is my reference. A. O. JOHNSON, Flat street.

## The Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO:  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

Both houses of Congress have passed resolutions extending to April 15 the time for the completion of returns under the income tax law. The resolutions also provide that in computing incomes money paid for fire insurance and ordinary repairs may be deducted, and also dividends received upon stock in companies or corporations which have paid the two per cent tax upon net profits.

Congressman Hendrix, at the banquet of the manufacturers of Kings and Queens counties in Brooklyn Monday evening, pointedly illustrated the difference between the purchasing power of a silver dollar under a gold standard and a silver dollar under a silver standard, by the statement that for a silver dollar of the United States a fifty cent meal could be bought at a Mexican restaurant, and a Mexican dollar would be returned for change, and that this Mexican dollar would contain more silver bullion than the United States dollar.

The Philadelphia city election, held on Tuesday, gives no sign of a recession of the great Republican tidal wave of last November. After the most fiercely fought municipal campaign in the history of the city Charles F. Warwick was elected mayor by a majority of about 60,000. Opposed to Mr. Warwick was ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, a clean and able Democrat, whose campaign was managed by W. F. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic national committee. Mr. Warwick was assailed by his opponents with desperate violence, and the Quay influence was thrown against him, but the hard sense of the people triumphed in a clean sweep for the whole Republican ticket.

The Canadians are worried over the probable effect of the Chicago drainage canal on the level of the great lakes. When the canal is opened it is expected to draw water from Lake Michigan at the rate of 10,000 cubic feet a second, and empty it, with all the sewage of Chicago, into the Illinois river, and thence into the Mississippi. Chicago engineers claim that the result of this flow will be to lower the surface of the lakes only three inches. Other engineers say that the fall will be nine inches at least when the canal is first opened, and will be greater later on. A fall of a foot would be a serious matter in many lake harbors, for it would necessitate dredging and the rebuilding of wharves, and thus entail heavy expense.

The recent passage of the "power of removal" bill by the legislature of New York, and its approval by Mayor Strong and Gov. Morton, mark a new departure in an important feature of municipal government in this country. The legislation was passed under the section of the new constitution of New York providing that special laws passed for cities of the first class (those having 250,000 inhabitants or more) shall be submitted to the mayors for approval. In case of acceptance, the legislation is subject to the action of the governor, and in cases of rejection may be passed again by the legislature, subject to the action of the principle of the referendum in a limited sense, and is intended as a protection against undesirable special legislation. It gives cities a voice in the enactment of laws in which they are specially concerned. The "power of removal" bill gives Mayor Strong absolute power to remove New York city officials, and is the most potent instrument ever placed in any mayor's hands.

#### The Dangerous Situation of the Treasury.

The treasury department has made public this week a statement of the exact condition of affairs at the time the recent bond contract was made. From this statement it is evident that the treasury was on the verge of suspension of gold payments, and a very little delay would have brought the catastrophe. Withdrawals of gold for export had been going on at an enormous rate, the total amount taken from the treasury for this purpose between Dec. 1, 1894, and Feb. 15, 1895, being \$30,852,389. But this was not the worst feature of the situation, for during the same period there had been withdrawal from the treasury about \$45,000,000, which did not go abroad, but was hoarded at home. In other words, a run upon the treasury had set in, and was growing daily. This meant that the confidence of the public in the ability of the government to meet its obligations had been shaken.

The first indications of general withdrawal of gold for the purpose of hoarding in this country were noticed on the 17th of January. These increased rapidly, culminating on the 25th of January in total withdrawals of \$7,156,046. On the 28th day of January the message of the President on the urgency of the situation was presented to Congress. On that day over \$4,000,000 was withdrawn. On the following day, Jan. 29, over \$3,000,000 was withdrawn, and, owing to the failure of Congress to act, or apparently to appreciate the situation, the withdrawals rose on the 30th of January to nearly \$4,000,000. On the publication of the fact, Jan. 31, that the government was negotiating a loan, the withdrawals dropped to \$2,359,928, and on the next day to \$1,454,865. On the premature announcement in the papers that the negotiations had been successful, the withdrawals ceased, and about \$1,800,000 was returned to the treasury. So grave was the situation that on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th of January, the assistant treasurer at New York telegraphed the department that he thought he could hold out until Saturday, but that the next day might decide the situation.

The action of Congress, the depressed price of the bonds sold to the November syndicate, and the public uneasiness exhibited in the hoarding of gold," says the Boston Journal in commenting on these facts, "made it extremely difficult to make any dealings at all. The treasury had tried to secure the needed gold on better terms, but there was no time to be lost and the contract was concluded. The treasury was in an extremely tight place. It extricated itself at a high price. But it seems to us that ordinary honesty requires that the act of the administration should be judged in the light of the circumstances which then existed."

No single act of the Cleveland administration has been so severely criticised as has this bond agreement and sale. That the President and his secretary of the treasury took what seemed to them the wisest and the only course, when the critical hour arrived, to avert an impending calamity, need not be questioned; but it is also true that incompetent management of the treasury department and the proposed state banking and currency reform scheme were leading factors in bringing on this crisis. John Sherman pointed out in the Senate that at the price commanded by our other bonds the new 4 per cent ought to be worth 120 while they were placed at 104. There is no doubt that the syndicate drove a hard bargain with the government, and at the lowest figures, their profits are placed at \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. L. E. Chittenden, the well-known Vermontor, who was the register of the treasury during the war time, says their profits in the end will amount to \$12,000,000.

**Senator Proctor on the Indian Question.**  
We publish below an extract from a letter recently received from Senator Proctor. We commend his statements to the thoughtful consideration of such men, calling themselves civilized and Christian, as still affirm there is no good Indian but a dead Indian. Senator Proctor is a man of cool judgment and a warm heart, and has been brought into practical contact with this question, so that his words should certainly carry great weight with them. The commencement of the letter referred to the starving Navajos, whose crops have failed for three seasons, and to the measures designed for their relief. The senator continues:

"I am pretty much discouraged about justice being done to the Indians. When coming into the war department I found to my surprise that the army officers were as a rule the strongest friends of the Indian I have ever known, and had the most earnest sense of the injustice which they have continually been treated. Though they have often been obliged to fight them, yet they have had opportunity to see the provocations and wrongs which have driven the Indians to the war path. Moreover, they have always been honest with them, and the Indians have, I believe, more confidence in them and dependence upon them generally than upon civilian officials. It is not to our credit that we have not been able to civilize and assimilate a quarter of a million of native American red men, a race of strong mental characteristics, great physical courage and endurance, and many elements of high moral character, while we have received millions of foreign born, many of them ill-educated and not in sympathy with our institutions, into the full rights of citizenship. I am heartily in sympathy with any measure of justice for the Indian."

**Sale of the "New Yankers."**  
Subscription books for that portion of the issue of \$62,315,000 of new 4 per cent bonds, set apart for sale in this country, were opened in New York at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and just 25 minutes later the books were closed. The bonds were subscribed for at least ten times over. The bonds apportioned for sale abroad were put on sale in London at the same time, and the same experience was repeated there, the subscriptions aggregating 10 to 20 times the amount of bonds available. In London the bonds are known as the "New Yankers."

Rev. Dr. Roberts, stated clerk of the Presbyterian general assembly, estimates that there are 13,974,035 Protestant and 6,257,871 Roman Catholic communicants in this country, and that of the Protestants: communicants 9,310,424 are females and only 4,663,211 males. He thinks there are 3,500,000 Protestant voters and less than 2,000,000 Roman Catholic voters.

#### The Government's Revenues.

(From the New York Sun.)

The treasury figures furnished to the Senate by Secretary Carlisle show the revenues of the government, during the year 1894, to have been \$131,000,000 from customs and \$150,000,000 from internal revenue taxation. The United States, in other words, is now, and has been during a portion of the year 1893 and all the year 1894, paying its running expenses, and meeting its obligations more largely from the proceeds of internal revenue taxation than from the proceeds of customs levied on foreign importations.

Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, was appointed on Sept. 11, 1789. From that time until the year 1848, when Robert J. Walker was in office, the chief source of revenue to the government of the United States was customs duties. From 1848 until 1862 there was no government revenue from what Jefferson once described as an infernal tax. The extraordinary and necessarily unforeseen burdens imposed upon the Federal government for the prosecution of the Civil war, led naturally to an extension of internal revenue taxes, at a time when the volume of foreign imports was steadily diminishing, and the gross proceeds from this source could be kept up only by an increase in the tariff rates as established by the Morrill bill. In the year 1864, for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, the revenues from the internal taxes exceeded the proceeds of customs. These were the figures: Customs, \$85,000,000; internal revenue, \$96,000,000. This disparity continued without variance until 1893, when the requirements of the treasury for war, naval, and interest payments being no longer unusual, the internal revenue taxes were reduced and customs again became the chief item of revenue and so continued until March 4, 1895. In 1890 \$220,000,000 was collected from customs and \$142,000,000 from internal revenue.

The Democratic national convention of 1884 adopted this declaration of unvarying party faith as a part of its platform: "From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be."

Such, it appears from the report of a Democratic secretary of the treasury, they have now ceased to be, and for two reasons. Because a Democratic Congress has reduced the customs duties below the internal revenue taxes in a time of peace; and because a Democratic Congress, with scant regard for Democratic principles, policies and traditions and policies, has not only retained all the existing internal revenue taxes, but has added to them the odious and indefensible income tax further to increase the disparity.

#### Honoring George Peabody's Memory.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of George Peabody, the philanthropist, was celebrated on Monday at Peabody, Mass., his birthplace, with the ringing of bells, public exercises, and a banquet. Lieut. Gov. Roger Walcott delivered the oration. Queen Victoria sent her recognition of the event in a cablegram. The house where Mr. Peabody was born is one of the landmarks of Peabody, and is annually visited by thousands.

Mr. Peabody began life as a grocer's clerk, and in his early manhood became a dry goods merchant in Baltimore, where by branch houses in New York and Philadelphia. In 1837 he established the London banking house of George Peabody & Co., and fourteen years later had acquired a large fortune. His patriotism and sagacity in investing in United States bonds during the war added greatly to his wealth. His benefactions during his lifetime aggregated \$12,000,000. Prominent among them were over \$5,000,000 to the Southern Educational fund, \$2,000,000 for establishing homes for the deserving poor in London, \$100,000 to Peabody Institute in his native town, and to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore \$1,000,000. Many thousands of dollars were given to different educational institutions. He provided the means for fitting out the Advance, Dr. Kane's ship, for the Arctic voyage in search of Sir John Franklin. No place possessing a personal interest to him was forgotten. For a time in his boyhood he was a clerk in a store in Thetford, this state, and to that town he gave a public library. Mr. Peabody never married. He died November 4, 1869, and his body lies in Harmony Grove cemetery, Salem, Mass.

#### The Women Have Their Day.

The great convention of White Ribboners began in convention hall, Washington, D. C., last Friday, when these devoted women were greeted by an assemblage of 4500 people, and the hall was decorated with the monster "polyglot petition," which was drawn up by Miss Frances E. Willard over ten years ago. The petition calls upon the government of every land to "strip away the sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and opium trade, and to bring about the total prohibition of these brain poisons." It has been subscribed to by 1,121,200 persons, representing about 50 nationalities. It bears, also, the attestations, or official endorsements, of the various societies, such as the Christian Endeavor and the Salvation Army, which practically swells its signatory list to over 7,000,000 names. This petition has been mounted on white muslin rolls, one-half a yard wide, one edge bound with red and the other with blue tape. It is estimated that when completed it will be over five miles long. The names are signed in 50 different languages. Having thus been first presented to our own government at Washington, the monster petition will be taken next to England and thence onward in its journey around the world.

On Tuesday began in Washington what is accounted the greatest gathering of representative women ever held in the United States, or, for the matter of that, in the world. This is the second triennial of the Women's National council, which includes all the national organizations of a peculiarly feminine character, and represents every sphere of woman's effort. The meeting of the council will last 14 days, and papers on a multitude of subjects will be read and action taken on questions of national interest in which women are concerned.

#### Then and Now.

The London Engineer, a leading journal in its class, talks "plain English" about the situation in which the prospect of American competition places the Welsh tin-plate industry. In a recent issue it says:

"A noteworthy policy is now being advocated in Wales. Nothing less, in short, than a short life and a merry one for the tin-plate trade. Certain manufacturers, and very many of the men, have arrived at the conclusion that the United States is going to make in the near future for itself all the tin-plate it needs; that is to say, 75 per cent of the total output of the 531 mills in the Principality. That as a result the Welsh tin-plate trade will become extinct, and that under the circumstances the best course to pursue is to raise the price of tin-plate 5s. or 6s. a box; to make in this way a great profit and carry away a legacy left by the dying industry."

The idea of thus giving up this industry the Engineer regards as absurd, "yet the surprising character of the proposition startles us into the doubt that there is something behind it; and that those who put it forward are in no sense cowards, but men wise in their generation and resolved to make the best of a bad case." What the Engineer considers should be done is to take drastic measures to hold the fort and give the American manufacturers a death-blow. In the first place the market should be steadied by agreeing on a uniform scale of prices to be charged, and then—

"The whole position should be reconsidered—not on a small scale or in a narrow-minded way, but very broadly; and a definite figure should be arrived at as representing the price at which plates can be made, leaving a fair but not excessive profit, and that price should be such as to kill American competition if possible, even if it did not represent any profit at all. The representatives of the men should meet the masters, and by discussion arrive at a definite conclusion. The question for consideration is terribly simple. Is the manufacture of tin-plate in Wales to be abandoned or continued? To answer this it is essential that the true nature of the United States competition should be known by master and men alike. If it is determined that it is to be abandoned by the existing owners, we may rest assured that others, younger and more enterprising, will take it up and continue it—probably on a smaller scale, and under different conditions as to wages and machinery; or a great union of the more powerful mills may be formed to beat the American manufacturer."

This publication is chiefly of interest when one remembers as he reads it the columns of derision which the Democratic papers were pouring out, for the first two years after the McKinley law was passed, over the idea that tin plates could ever be made in this country. And in less than five years the Welshmen, who then had a monopoly of the whole industry, are on the run!

#### MINOR NOTES.

The California Midwinter Fair shows a surplus of \$32,000 after paying all expenses.

The University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia ranks third in size among American universities, Harvard standing first in number of students and the University of Michigan second.

Li Hung Chang is on top once more in China. The Emperor has given him back his yellow coat and peacock feather and sent him to Japan to negotiate terms of peace.

The free silverites confessed defeat for this session by the action of Mr. Jones in the Senate Wednesday, when he stated that his unlimited coinage bill would not be further pressed.

The House refused, last Thursday, to pass the joint resolution authorizing the issue of 3 per cent bonds to take the place of the 4 per cent bonds negotiated with the foreign syndicate.

The funeral in New York city Tuesday of American Horse, or Speaking Grass, as some called him, calls to notice the fact that there is a tenement in Broome street in that city peopled wholly by Indians. American Horse, who was a well-known figure in Broome street, served in the Union army as scout, and drew a pension of \$12 a month. He was buried in the Grand Army plot in Evergreen cemetery.

In an article contributed to the current number of the Century R. Dorsey Mohun, United States agent to the Congo Free State, tells the true story of the death of Emin Pasha, disclosing the fact that Emin's death was due solely to the pride of a petty African chieftain, who wished to show his more powerful neighbors that he was not afraid to take the life of a white man. Mr. Mohun's sergeant, who was a member of Stanley's Emin relief expedition, discovered two of the assassins. Mr. Mohun arrested them and very ingeniously extracted a full confession of them, which he has given in their own graphic language, describing how Emin was seized and thrown flat on his back, while four men held his arms and legs, a fifth held his head, and a sixth cut his throat, nearly severing the head from the body. Afterward the head was packed in a box and sent to the native chief as proof that his orders had been obeyed. The two assassins were hung just a year after Emin was killed.

#### Up the Jungfrau by Rail.

The construction of a railway to the top of Mt. Washington in 1890 was the first successful attempt to climb the mountains by steam. Since then the same sort of railway has been repeated for the ascent of a great many of the Alpine peaks, and at last the boldest of these enterprises has been undertaken, and it is already well on the way to completion. It is a railway to the top of the Jungfrau, which is next to Mont Blanc in height, and from which a better view can be had. It will begin at almost the limit of vegetation, and will traverse a bare precipice nearly its whole length. It will be twice the height of any mountain railway yet built in Switzerland, and it will reach the peak by an elevator that will operate through a tunnel.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

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